EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CHANG: N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND SULPCN STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Hier at Law-Ro NIBLOS GARDEN, Broadway-The Form Lovers-Born, Henglen on the Tight Rope-Posgo.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-Charlesa

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway- 62 DEGREES ORDER BY THE WOOD & MARSH JUVENIES. WOOD'S MINSTREES, 446 Broadway-Emiorian Min-

RELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, 506 Broadway—Biblical and Beoglianeous Tableaux—Vocal and Instrumental Music. BUSSELDORF GALLERY, 497 Brondway-Valuable

New York, Wednesday, June 18, 1856.

The steamship Arago brings us four days later news from Europe. It will be seen by the extracts which we make from the London papers that great excitement continued to prevail in England on the ect of the pending differences with this country All the English journals deprecate a conflict be tween the two nations as one of the greatest missortunes that could befall humanity; and the London News says that such a contest could only be segarded in the light of a civil war. The London and Paris money markets of course re echo sensitively the doubts and hopes expressed by the newspapers, and exhibit a constant tenues.

The failure of M. Henri Place, formerly a tion. The failure of Meling house of Neel rs, and exhibit a constant tendency to fluctuamember of the well known banking house of Noe & Place, and one of the administrators of the Credit Mobilier, has had a very depressing influence on the French funds. His liabilities are about three-quarters of a million sterling, and his available assets are exceedingly small. The administration of the Credit Mobilier will, however, suffer but slightly from M. Place's failure. Austria and Sardinia are firing paper broadsides at each other, preliminary to a more serious contest. Count Buol has issued a counter circular to that of Count Cayour on the Itahian question, in which he declares that all the disorders that prevail in Italy are to be attributed to the influence of Piedmont. The feeling between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg does not seem to be of a more friendly character; the visit of she Czar to Berlin being regarded as a demonstraagainst Austria. Having adjusted, after his own fashion, the peace of Europe, Louis Napoleon is now presiding over a congress of foreign and do-mestic bulls at the great international cattle show in the Champs Elysees. He probably wishes to try his hand in experiments on the amalgamation of races, preparatory to realizing his scheme of uni-

We have news from the Cape of Good Hope to April 8. Mr. Solomon carried a motion in the House of Assembly that a committee be appointed to consider the best means for promoting immigration, in accordance with the suggestions made by his Excellency the Governor in his speech on the

Advices from Mauritius to the 29th of March state that the mortality from cholera was decreasing.

The Enropean news received vesterday per Arago produced no effect upon prices for cotton in this market. The sales were confined to about 1,000 a 1,200 bales, without change in quotations. The news from New Orleans and Mobile, of the 14th inst., give advices of a great decline in receipts, which, in the former port, were only 2,800 bales during the last week, against 13,000 for the same week last year: and at Mobile the receipts were onby 1.000, against 21,000 bales for the same time in 1855. These facts favor the belief that the supply will not exceed 3,500,000 bales, if it comes up to it, Manchester and Liverpool, have, it is believed, been more or less acting under the impression that the crop sent to market would reach 3,600,000 a 3,700. 000 bales. Advices which went forward yesterday, via Boston, will tend to undeceive them. was dull and easier for common and medium grades, with moderate sales. Wheat was active and firm for prime lots, and dul and irregular for poor and inferior grades. White Southern prime brought \$1.79, and white Canada do. \$1 75%. The first new wheat grown this sea son was received yesterday from Georgia, by E. W. Coleman. It consisted of fifteen sacks of good white, and was sold to the "Croton Mills," of this city, at \$2 per bushel. Corn was steady, with free sales at 44c. a 50c. for unsound and sound Western mixed: 52c, a 56c, for good to prime do.: 58c, a 60c for Southern vellow; and 66c. for prime Devereaux's white. Mess pork sold at \$19, prime at \$16 37 a \$16 50, and prime mess, at \$16 50 a \$16 75. Sugars were in active demand, with sales for refining, on speculation and to the trade. The transactions tooted up from 2,500 to 3,000 hhds., 1,800 bags Ba bia and 1,200 a 1,500 boxes Havana, at full prices. Freights were quite steady, with fair engagements of breadstuffs to British ports and to the Continent.

From Rio Janeiro we have advices, by way of Charleston, to the 3d ult. The following market report is given:-Coffee closed firm for last month. in consequence of the favorable advices from the United States. Prices ranged from 4||30 a 5||30. according to selections. We quote good American lots at 5||100. Transactions for April, 10,000 bagsexclusive of shipments. Stock 110,000 bags. Clear ances for April were-New York, 40,925; Balti, more, 27,876; New Orleans, 15,739; Philadelphia. 10,500. In all, 95,031 bags for the United States and 57,471 for Europe, &c. Last sales of flour were were at 245500 for Baltimore, and 30 for Gallego. Our stock in first hands has been completely cleared off. The market is not as excited as i

might be. The pioneer of a new line of transatlantic steam ships arrived at this port yesterday. We allude to the Hamburg steamer Borussia, Captain Ehlers. which left Hamburg on the 1st inst. She brought four bundred and two passengers.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool 4th instant, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, after a passage of twelve days and eight hours. She brought two hundred and eighty-seven passengers and a full cargo of valuable merchan-Gen. Gadsden arrived in Washington last evening.

with the new treaty or convention with Mexico.

Late accounts from Kansas state that comparative quiet reigns in the Territory, the United State troops having disbanded the armed parties of both

The Board of Covernors met vesterday. Their report shows 5,702 inmates in the institution-a large decrease compared with the number three months ago. From the report given elsewhere it will be seen that a wholesome resolution has been adopted in Bellevue Hospital to check extravagance therein. Much interesting routine business was

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the Grand Jury reported that they had finished their labors, and asked to be discharged. Before acceding to the request, Judge Capron addressed them at some length upon the subject of crime in this sinfa,

community, and the means that should be adopted to prevent it. In the course of his horally the Judge very broadly hinted that the recent action of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee might be imi-

tated here to advantage. The Republican National Convention assembled at the Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphia, yesterday. After the customary preliminaries, Henry S. Lane of Indiaga, was selected as permanent President together with the usual complement of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Pending the reports of the Committees on Credentials and Resolutions, speeche were delivered by Mr. Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, and Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, full reports of which, as well as of the addresses of Mr. Emmet, of New York, the temporary chairman, and Mr. Lane, the President, are given in our columns this morn

The Stockton Know Nothing bolters from the Anti-Fillmore Convention met again yesterday. The Commodore did not "show," as the horse men say but it was announced that a letter from him would shortly be made public. Speeches were made by Messrs. Rauch, of Pennsylvania, Wood, of New York, and others, and a series of resolutions setting forth the sentiments of the meeting were adopted The Convention then adjourned sine die. A report of the proceedings may be found elsewhere.

## The News from Europe-The Feeling in Eng-

The articles from the London Times and other British journals-which will be found in another column-indicate a highly excited and nervous state of the British pulse. Evidently the fever of which the Russian war was the cause has not yet disappeared. Whether the peace, honorable and substantial as it is, did not satisfy British expectation, whether it seems a pity that so much magnificent material of war-steamers, gun boats, new guns, Minie rifles, hutting, &c., &c .- all collected and provided at a vast expense, should be a pure loss to the nation-or whether the English people, with their proverbial slowness, having taken a long time to heat, are taking a long time to cool-certain it seems that unless prudence and caution be displayed on this side the water. the two countries may drift from their present embarrassed relations into relations about which there can be no embarrassment or doubt whatever.

The news of Mr. Crampton's actual dismissal

had not been received in England when the Arago left; but the newspaper articles foreshadowing that event were already in every one's hands. The answer was clear-from the Times: Mr. Dallas would receive his passports in a fortnight, and would be treated as Mr. Crampton was, in all points save that he would be treated with respect to the last. This seems to be the British idea of dignity. They dismiss Mr. Dallas, in whom there is no fault, because Mr. Crampton, with whom every fault has been found, has been dismissed-uncommonly like the old schoolboy tactics. They complain that Mr. Crampton was insulted, because this government arrested malefactors and did not close the mouths of the witnesses who came to testify against them; and they think it hard that United States Senators, when made to say one thing, and a very foolish thing, in Mr. Crampton's published correspondence, should take the liberty of making it known that what they really did say was the very reverse. Pursuing this kind of argument they come to the conclusion that the best thing to be done with people of the temper of Americans is to let them severely alone, "diminish the points of contact," cease diplomatic intercourse. There is no doubt a good deal of truth in this We have every four years the English war; much oftener a political crisis, when it is wisdom to keep out of the way of politicians such edged tools as diplomatic imbroglios; it is our misfortune to have reached one of those crises at this moment: it was only the other day a similar crisis was barely averted in England, and it still impends in the horizon. In the present condition of the governments of the two countries, therefore, there may be no harm in following the advice of our London cotemporary, and suspending diplomatic intercourse until diof international business withour fear of their setting the nations by the ears for private purposes. The newspapers have long performed the bulk of diplomatists' duties; they will now discharge them all; who doubts that they will be as

tish grievances. The British journals are shocked that the President should recognize the Rivas government. But how would they have him act? Here was a government firmly established, so far as we could learn; possessing the affection and confidence of the people; preserving law and order and its own supremacy; carrying on war successfully with its neighbors when attacked; performing all the functions that indicate a stable serious government; on what pretext could the President refuse to acknowledge it? That Walker had been a filibuster? Why, what was Louis Napoleon but a filibuster? And Louis Phillippe? And the Prince of Orange? And King Otho of Greece? And the founders of every dynasty in Europe? And would England object to the recognition of any one of them on that account? It is all very well for Englishmen, who have no interest in Nicaragua and nothing to do there at all, to say that the President should not have recognized the Rivas government till more time had elapsed: but if the only road, or the shortest road from England to Scotland had been through the country Walker ruled, they would have held a very different language. In our opinion, as it was expressed at the time, the President was bound to recognize the first Minister sent by Walker after the consolidation of the Rivas government; and his delay to do so arose from a contemptible fear of the very language the Time is now using. Principle and policy alike required the recognition of Rivas.

well managed as they used to be?

But the Crampton case is only one of the Bri-

One would fancy, from the tone of the British ournais, that the English are not yet thoroughly aware of the fact that this country is indepen dent. They talk of us as they might do of the Canadians or the Australians. They are indulgent with us. They see our faults, and kindly pity us. They are sorry that our politicians are such reckless fellows. They grieve to see us rushing so madly to destruction. Good lack. riends, but here is a world of honest sympathy brown away. This country does not need a monitor any more than a master. Its people are persuaded they can manage their own business fully as well and better than foreigners can do it for them. It may be a defusion, but they think they, and not the English, are the proper persons to regulate American politics and American affairs. If they are to go to destruction they will go their own way, and attempts to drive them will only make them more perverse.

Instead of meddling with the internal affairs of this Continent, why don't the English try to explain the real object of the Spanish fleet that has sailed to Havana? As creditors and allies of Spain they have some right to interfere there: yet see how ignorant the Times is on the subject

The Opposition Faction Conventions and the

The Presidential Conventions of the anti-denocratic forces of the country, from that which nominated Mr. Fillmore at Philadelphia, to the remarkable gathering now in session there (in cluding also the George Law and Com. Stockton Conventions of this city), taken all together, present one of the most ridiculous, ludicrons and amentable features of the wretched tactics of the opposition. A stronger illustration could not be offered of the stupidity and folly of these discordant opposition factions, looking either to the success of the leading principles common to them all, or to the solid prize of the public plunder.

Let us briefly state the case. There is but one plan of action which to these opposition factions offers any chance whatever of success, and that plan is a solid concentration of all their forces upon one common popular ticket for the succession, and upon the simple, but comprehensive and popular platform of a new administration at Washington. Upon this programme they may make a splendid fight; but with their forces divided upon Tom, Dick and Harry, and upon the nice abstractions of Know Nothingism, niggerism and such nonsense, any estimates of success which any of them may entertain must be based upon some expected miraculous interposition of Providence, or they must come from brains that have been muddled by the moon.

What are the facts? Here we have from the official returns of the State elections of the last three years a recorded majority of the popular vote of the country of upwards of three hundred thousand (twice the majority of General Harrison) against this Pierce administration and this Pierce policy, domestic and foreign, which has just been re-proclaimed as the democratic platform for this identical campaign. This opposition popular majority of three hundred thousand is the broad margin of active capital upon which they are invited to coalesce and take the field. But what do we see? Through the folly, imbecility, stupidity and ignorance of the selfish leaders of the opposition, we see their forces cut up and divided into five separate and discordant factions, with four or five different Presidential tickets, and each faction apparently as hopeful of an election as if there were no other candidate than its own upon the track. They confound the rules of subtraction and multiplication, and seem to work upon the principle that by aking three from four the remainder will be twelve. How else are we to account for three separate Know Nothing factions-one for Fillmore, one for Banks, and one for Stockton; and two factions of nigger worshippers one for Gerrit Smith and one for the nominee of the pending Philadelphia Conven-

The democratic party, on the other hand, though divided into three or four hosfile factions before the Cincinnati Convention, have common sense enough to understand that after their child is christened they must be united as a band of brothers, or as a band of robbers, or that all will be lost. The opposition elements have the raw material at hand for a sweeping hurricane like that of 1840; yet, from little, paltry and contemptible dissensions among cliques and would be Presidents or Vice-Presidents, it is very probable that a minority President will be elected. as in 1848, by a tremendous plurality.

These pompous conventions with which this month of June has been and is still distinguished, have brought about some most astonishing and arcical results. First, "Live Oak George Law" calls together his "North American" Convention, with a great deal of fuss and flummery. It appears to have been formed, to some extent, of dle chaps, picked up here and there to serve the occasion-most likely at so much per day-and boarded round among the shilling refectories in batches of ten or a dozen, at so much per head per diem. Their labors were tremendous, and their nomination of Banks for President on the ainth ballot puts the High Bridge in danger of spontaneous combustion. But there is mutiny in the camp, and half a dozen indignant deserters march off, organize a separate Convention, and nominate Com. Stockton. The gallant Commodore, meantime, retired from the ocean, with his pocket full of rocks, and his head full of patriotic aspirations for the White House, goes scudding about the city like a Jersey pilot boat in a storm, while his six or seven devoted followers, perhaps with their pay in their pockets, are putting him through the mill, with yelping mockeries of enthusiasm that would shame the Bowery boys or the border ruffians.

But the grand omnium gatherum of these conventions, "the be-all and the end-all" of the rag, tag and bob-tail of the opposition forces, is now in session at Philadelphia. We await the labors of this enormous mountain. The public opinion of the opposition masses has boldly and impressively indicated Fremont as the man for the crisis-new, fresh, popular, and with a history that will stir up the enthusiasm of men, women and children, from Maine to Mariposa, Yet there are strong symptoms that, from the contracted, sordid and corrupt intrigues of the wireworkers and pipelayers at this Convention. Fremont will be set aside, and that some old fogy of twenty-five years' standing as a Presidential candidate will be proclaimed the happy man. We shall not at all be surprised to see the Philadelphia Convention break its back with the vain attempt to carry before the people some heavy old gentleman, who, if he cannot do any good, has become too feeble for mischief.

The good old whig party in its day did now and then come down from its high horse and fuse with the masses for the sake of victory. It is the standing policy of the democratic party. After the plunder is secured they may quarrel and wrangle and fight over its division like cats and dogs; but at the tap of the drum calling them together for another grand onslaught for the spoils, hards and softs, free soilers and secessionists, they come to the rescue. The present opposition forces seem to have lost every vestige of the practical common sense of their whig and democratic progenitors. Know Nothings and nigger worshippers, they stand before us in these silly conventions like a breed of hybrids, so much crossed and intermixed with niggers and Indians as to be absolutely good for nothing.

It is a fixed and conspicuous fact that the publie sentiment of this country has, by an overwhelming majority, condemned this Pierce administration and pronounced in favor of a new one. The official returns of the State elections of the last three years are perfectly startling to the democracy upon this point. All that is required to keep them in the minority is to concentrate those floating anti-administration elements upon a common name and in a common cause, simple as the issue between the ins and the outs. This will do it-Fremont is the only man that will begin to answer for this experiment. It will not be long now before we shall be able to determine

whether Mr. Burmanan is to be pushed to his uttermost speed, or is to be permitted to walk over the course. Let the opposition run several horses, and at the end of the race "Old Buck" will quietly regale his nostrils with a pinch of snuff, and, wiring his nose with his white handkerchief, will valk leisurely into the White House, as a respectable old gentleman should do, and seat himself in the great arm chair left snug and warm for him by Franklin Pierce.

SUBSTITUTES FOR NEGROES .- In the determination to liberate these children of the sun from the bondage of involuntary labor, those countries having tropical possessions have been sadly puzzled to know how to supply the places of the liberated and to produce even moderate quantities of sugar and coffee from their deserted plantations. The English islands in the Antilles going rapidly into a decline, present a picture of semi-barbarism, and the importation of coolies from the East Indies has been attempted to supply the scarcity of cultivators; but with little success so far. A large stock of destitution and misery is added to their present supply of that article, and production makes but little advance.

The French, who led the way to emancipation in the West Indies, have witnessed with chagrin the desolation of their favorite colonies. Martinique, the most beautiful of islands, with its stately edifices of stone and well built towns, is almost in ruins. The inhabitants of foreign birth have looked forward to the time-and that not far distant-when they will be obliged to depart. As a last effort, it is now attempted to supply the deficiency of slave labor by importing Indians from the Main. Late accounts inform us that a company, called the General Maritime Company, have undertaken to fill orders for obtaining the numbers required. The method adopted to do this is not stated-whether they are caught, or bought, or articled, we do not know. But four vessels are already engaged in this business, as appears by an official announcement in the Gaudaloupe Gazette. Twenty-one hundred and sixty-four Indians have already arrived, and the government of the colony, which superintends and regulates the trade, received, up to the 31st of March of the present year, applications for seven thousand of these unfortunate people. It is thought that the whole number for 1856 will be about eight thousand, to be distributed between Gaudaloupe and Martinique.

Where are our rampant friends of freedom during this hot weather? Are the negroes the only race that deserve their tears, their pity and their embraces? Are all other colors but black distasteful to their humanity?

Certainly it is very ungenerous to make such a noise in one quarter and not screech a little for the "poor Indian." But it is perhaps to be explained. There is no President making in Gaudaloupe, and no plunder to be had from

# THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS,

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, June 17-10% P. M The royal mail steamship America, from Liverpool 5th inst., has not yet been signalized off this port. The weather is hazy, with a light south wind.

From Washington.
ARRIVAL OF GEN. GADEDEN WITH THE NEW TREATY
WITH MEXICO, ETC. Washington, June 17, 1856.

General Gadsden arrived here this evening, bringing the new commercial treaty with Mexico. The democratic ratification meeting called for this even ing and for which extensive preparations were made

was postponed on account of the rain. No new military orders have recently been issued ap plicable to Kansas. The Executive Department have just reiterated to the authorities of that Territory that there

must be strict compliance with the programme of May

weeks for Philadelphia, to receive her rigging and arma-

## Affairs in Boston. GOVERNOR REEDER'S MOVEMENTS—CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

Boston, June 17, 1858. Governor Reeder addressed an audience of about three thousand people in Tremont Temple this afternoon, on the present state of affairs in Kansas and their remedy. He was received with great applause and listened to throughout with marked attention. In the evening he re-peated his address to the citizens of Cambridge.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was cele brated to-day by the citizens of Charlestown with much spirit. The programme included ringing of bells, firing of cannon and a fine military display.

# Democratic Ratification Meeting at Boston

A large and enthusiastic democratic ratification meet ing was held in Fancuil Hall this evening. About 2,000 people were present. Oliver Stephens, President of the Common Council, presided. Speeches were made by Hon. B. F. Butler, Hon. Benj. Rush, of Philadelphia; Col. Isaac H. Wright and others.

Resolutions were adopted ratifying the nominations of Buchanan and Breckenridge, commending the administration of President Pierce, denouncing Know Nothingism. also the attempts which have been made to throw odium on the democratic party in consequence of an assault made upon a Senator of Massachusetts, and to raise au set of personal violence to the dignity of a principle involving freedom of speech. The meeting dissolved about eleven o'clock.

# Democratte Ratification Meeting at Concord.

trig estimated that from six to eight thousand people were present at the democratic meeting held here to-day. Hon. John S. Wells presided, assisted by thirty Vice Presidents and six Secretaries. Three bands of music were in attendance. Addresses were made by the President, by Hon, Benj. Rush, of Pennsylvania, Hon, Harry Hibpard Hon, H. W. Morrison, Col. John H. George, Hon, C. I. Woodbury and others .

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Cincinnati plat form and the administration of Franklin Pierce. The whole affair was one of the most enthusia he and

successful demonstrations ever made in New Hampshire. Whenever the names of Buchanau and Breckenridge were mentioned cheer followed cheer. The exercises of the day closed with a splendid exhibi-

Buchanan Ratification Meeting at Bangor.

BANGOR, Me., June 17, 1856.

## A large and enthusiastic meeting of the democracy of sis city and vicinity was held here last evening, to ra-

tify the nominations of Buchauan and Breckenridge. Speeches were made by the Hon. James W. Buchanan Hon. Samuel H. Blake, Benjamin Wiggin, Geo. P. Sewail, and mony others. Boston Weekly Statement.

Bosron, June 17, 1856. The following are the footings of our weekly bank state. ment for the past work, compared with those of the we

E VIOLE :	June 9.	
spital stock		Jame 18
		\$31,960,000
oans and discounts		52,205,500
pecie in bank		3.732,000
ue from other banks	6,854,213	6.521.000
ue to ether banks	5,134,506	5.083.700
eposite	15,859,376	15.595,900
reulation	7,180,786	6,982,990

### Destruction by Fire of the Indiana Penitentiary Hospital. LOUISVILLE, June 17, 1856.

The hospital of the Indiana Penitentiary, at Jeffersonville, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss to the State, and to Mr. Patterson, lessee, fifteen to twenty Tranquility in Kansas.

Sr. Louis, June 16, 1856. Captain Pate writes to the Republican of this city, from Kansas City, 12th inst., that comparative quiet reigns in the Territory, the United States troops having disbanded the unlawful military bodies, and, in cases where they have re-assembled, taken their arms from them. Consequently there is no fighting going on, and if nothing uncoked for occurs to decange the present state of affairs.

## Destructive Fire at St. Louis.

The extensive rectifying establishment of Hansemann, Smith & Co., together with the large commission bouses of Gliman & Berthold, and Bernondy & Co., were des troyed by fire this evening. Messrs. Gilman & Co., lost their entire stock of merchandise—insurance \$55,000. Bernondy & Co., succeeded in rescaing most of their goods. Brown & Co., insured for \$10,000; loss \$2,000. buildings belonged to Colonel Bront and R. A. Sarpy, and were insured to the full value. The origin of the fire is

Movements of Southern Steamers.

ABRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON.
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 17, 1856.
The United States mail steamship James Adger, Capt. S.
Turner, from New York, arrived here this morning, at o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH. SAVANNAR, June 17, 1 The United States steamship Knoxville has arrive

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks dull, Pennsylvania State fives, 8234; Reading Rallread, 444%; Long Island Railread, 1224; Morris Canal, 1334; Pennsylvania Railread, 4654.

New Orleans, June 16, 1856.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 2.500 bales. Quotations for middling, 1046c, a 1036c. Sugar is quoted at 736c. a 85c. Molasses, (re-boiled) 49c. Flour is dull, and selling for \$662.

Corn. 50c. a 53c. Mess pork, \$18. Lard. in kegs, 12c. Freights of cotton to Liverpool, 9-52d. Sterling exchange, 944.

Freights of cotion to Liverpool, 9-32d. Sterling exchange, 9-34.

Buffalo, June 17, 1856.

Flour—Sales 600 bbls. at \$5 50 a \$6 for choice to extra Chicago and Indiana. Wheat—No sales to-day—sales yesterday 24,000 bushels, at \$1 05 for Milwaukie Club, and \$1 40 for prime white Grandhaven. Corn steady—sales 25,000 bushels, at 30c. for heated, and 33c. forjsound, from store. Canal freights dull—13c. for corn and 17c. for wheat to New York. Receipts yesterday, 6,174 bbls. flour, 24,828 bushels wheat, 29,000 bushels corn, 8,000 bushels oats. Canal exports, same time, 14,583 bushels wheat; 19,580 bushels corn.

Buffalo, June 17—6 P. M.

Flour—Fair demand for the interior trade; sales of 1,600 bbls, at \$4 50 for choice Michigan. \$5 a \$5 50 for extra Ulinois, and \$5 37 a \$5 50 for extra Wisconsin. Wheat—Sales of 30,000 bushels, at \$1 for red Indiana; \$1 05 for Milwaukie Club, and \$1 40 for strictly prime white Michigan. Corn active and firm. Sales of 70,000 bushels, at 30c. a 31c. for heated and slightly damaged, and 33c for sound. A boat load sold at 34c. Canal freights dull—13c. for corn and 17c. for wheat. Receipts for the 24 hours up to neon to-day—3,354 barrels four; 11,650 bushels wheat; 30,000 bushels corn. Canal exports for the same time—18,573 bushels wheat, and 53,180 bushels corn.

Alianx, June 17.

Malt—Sales 5,000 bushels at \$1 50. Western mixed

bushels corn.

Malt—Sales 5,000 bushels at \$1 50. Western mixed corn, 45c. afoat, for lets not strictly sound—sales 10,500 bushels. Oats.—Sales 1,800 bushels Canadian at 36c. Plaster.—Sales 100 tons Nova Scotla at \$2 50.

OSWEGO, June 17—6 P. M.
Flour dull at previous prices. Wheat in fair demand. Sales of 12,000 bushels, at \$1 40 for ordinary Canadian, and \$1 11 for white Indiana, and \$1 03 for red Toledo—closing firm. Canal freights steady at 13c. for wheat and 104/c. for corn to New York. Iake imports to-day—1,000 bushels, wheat, 20,000 bushels corn. Canal exports same time—2,000 bils. flour, 36,000

corn. Canal exports same time—2,000 bbls. flour, 36,000 bushels wheat, 17,000 bushels corn, 6,000 bushels oats.

Chicago, June 17—6 P. M.
Shipments Ito-day—Flour, 106 bbls. to Buffalo; wheat, 6,200 bushels to Buffalo, and 8,000 to Oswego; corn, 74,000 bushels to Buffalo, and 14,700 to Oswego. Wheat a trifle lower.

## The Turf. MEETING—FIRST DAY.

Yesterday was the opening day of the spring meeting of the Fashion Jockey Club, a club that has sudden sprung into existence, like Minerva from the brain of Ju piter, by a single whack. The existence of the Fashion Club was totally unknown until a few weeks past, when the public was somewhat surprised by the announcement of its organization. Their meetings, which were held with closed doors, took place at the Astor House, and of course neither reporters nor plebeians were admitted into the spiritual circle. After having settled the preliminarie and completed their organization, the denizens of New York were apprised of the results of their deliberations by the appearance of huge posters on those immense piles of bricks which adorn this metropolis and add to the picturesque appearance of the city. Advertisements followed, and the sporting world soon awoke from as lethargy. The race of Eclipse and Henry, of Black Maria, Lady Relief and Trifle, of Fashion and Boston, of Fashion and Peytona, of Tally Ho and Bostona, all flashed through their minds, and nothing but the forthcoming races were thought of. The excitement grew stronger every day as the time for the races approached, and morning, noon and night the leading topic was the races. Politics had lost their savor, and Know Nothingism, black republicanism, free soilism and Buchananism had all lost were forgotten, and nothing was heard in the sporting houses of New York but Pryor, Floride, Lecomte, Niche las I., Augusta, Adalgiza, Czar, and other celebrated nags named as candidates in the races of the Fashion

Well, the first day's races did come off vesterday, according to announcement, and very fine races they were, at one and two miles. They had a very fine day for a con mencement day. The weather was delightful, and the track in capital condition. The mile running was not particularly fast, it being rather a one-sided affair. The two mile race was extremely interesting, and appeared to afford general satisfaction. The proceedings were conmile race was extremely interesting, and appeared to afford general satisfaction. The proceedings were conducted with great propriety and decorum, and nothing exceptionable was witnessed, proving conclusively that families can visit the races with propriety, and have no fear of their sensibilities being shocked by improper exhibitions. Everything is so arranged by the Club that persons cannot be subjected to any annoyance whatever. The attendance was very good, indeed, yesterday, for a first day's meeting, no great sport being anticipated, as it was only one and two mile heats. The people of the North are perfect gluttons in racing, as in everything else, and think they must have the worth of their money at once; and nothing short of a four mile race seems to satiate their voracious appetites. They will probably be satisfied to-day, as the four mile race is announced to come off this afternoon, when a glorious run between Pryor and Floride may be counted upon.

The first race yesterday was finile heats, for which Ida, Etiquette. Czar, Margaret Morrie, and Etta were entered; but two, however, appeared on the track—Czar and Etiquette. Czar won the race easily. Czar is by Tally Ho out of Andrewetta, and is an uncommonly promising three year old. He ran with much ease and in capital style, and bids fair to assume a high position as a racer. The tilly that ran against him is by Mariner, out of Fashion, and did not prove henself quite as first as was anticipated from the general knowledge of the power of her dam. She is, however, a pretty creature, and may do something yet when older. Of the heats little can be said. Czar left from beginning to end in each leat, under a hard pail. The betting was about everything to nothing

do something yet when older. Of the heats little can be said. Czar led from beginning to end in each heat, unde

a hard pull. The betting was about everything to nothing on the colt. The following is the summary:— FASHON STAKES, three years old, mile heats, subscription \$300, forfeit \$100.

W. H. Gibbon's ch. c. Czar, by Tally Ho, out of An-

R. R. Morris' br. f. Margaret Morris, by imported Clencoe, dam by Medoc. dr. W. J. Shaw's ch. f. Etta, by Trustee, out of Gloriana. dr. Time, 2:00—1:51%.

Same Day—Club pur-e \$656, two mile heats, entrance \$100, to go to the second horse.

SAME DAY—title pure \$500, two mile heats, estrain \$100, to go to the second horse.

O. P. Hare's b. m. Adalgiza, by imported Glencoe, dam by Rodolph, 5 years old—dress blue and blue 1 C. Green's br. m. Augusta, by imported Ainderby, out of Princess Ann, 5 years old—dress blue, yellow and white.

J. M. Clay's b. f. Balicon, by imported Yorkshire, out of Heraldry, 4 years old—dress red, blue and white.

# The Supposed Slaver.

The Supposed Slaver.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.
Before Hon. Judge Betts.

JULY 17.—In the Matter of the Brig Braman.—Motion for appointment of appraisers.—Harry T. Harland was appointed for the claimants, and Captain Hauter for the United States. The money found on board was placed under bond. Obituary.

A private letter from Nicaragua states that Warson G. Hayris died at Le Virgin, on May 9, of yellow fever. Mr. Haynes was known in this country by his services in procuring the abolition of flogging in the navy. He had served in United States men-of-war, and his statements and appeals in that behalf carried great weight with the public and wish the co-operation of humane persons, both official and others, his labors finally resulted in the desired reform. Mr. Haynes went to Nicaragua soon after Walker was established there; and after having tried to get his living by other labor, at last joined the army, and held the rank of Captain when he died. We believe this was not his first experience of military life, and that he had served in Spain under Zumaicarregui, the famous Carlist partisan, by whom he was promoted to a considerable rank. He was an earnest and well meaning man, of frish birth and a great deal of enthusiagm. man, of Irish birth and a great deal of entbus

## Reception of Millard Filmore.

The joint committees of the Aldermen and Councilmen on the reception of Millard Fillmore met yesterday at 3 F. M., Alderman Briggs in the chair.

The committee appointed at the previous meeting to visit Staten Island and inquire whether a place could be

visit Staten Island and inquire whether a place could be found suitable for the temporary entertainment of Mr. Fillmore, should the Atlantic reach there on Sunday, or in the night, reported that no place could be found.

A discussion arose on the report, upon a motion to abandon the project of meeting Mr. Fillmore on Staten Island.

Alderman Brusas thought the reception would not be half a reception without a steamboat.

Councilman Mensurry pronounced the abandonment of a steamboat a saving to the city from the depredation of suckers, and a saving to Mr. Fillmore from the depredation of stekers.

The motion at length prevailed, and it was decided to receive Mr. Fillmore at Collins' wharf, the landing place of the Atlantic. Alderman Briggs and Councilman Van Riper, Chairmen of the committees of their respective Boards, were chosen a committee to meet Mr. Fillmore on his arrival, and escort him to the St. Nicholas Hotel, it was arranged that on the announcement of the Atlantic coming up the bay the flag of the St. Nicholas Hotel, should be displayed, and one hundred guns be fired on the Battery. The municipal reception proper, it was decided, should take place the day ensuing Mr. Fillmore's arrival. An adjournment took place till Friday to arrange the details of the reception.

A delegation was present from the Brooklyn Common

An apparament took place the Front be Brooklyn Common A delegation was present from the Brooklyn Common Council, expressing their desire to give Mr. Fillmore a reception in that city the day following his public recuption in New York.

## City Intelligence.

ARREST OF A RUSSIAN COMMISSIONER.—On Monday last, at 10 o'clock P.M., Mr. Liedenseldt, a "commissioner and agent" in this city, of the Russian government, for the purpose of procuring, arms, ammunition and other supplies, was arpreferred againt him by Mr. J. K. Perkins, for a breach of contract, on the ground that he was an alien and about of contract, on the ground that he was an alien and about to leave the country. It is asserted that during the late European war the Russian government, through Mr. L., its agent, contracted with Mr. P. for 10,000 pounds of gunpowder and 35,000 stand of arms, for a stipulated sum. The powder was supplied, but the arms were not; and peace being proclaimed sooner than had been anticipated, the government, as alleged, not wanting further supplies, sought to evade the contract. Mr. L. had very skilfully cluded the vigilance of the officers for some time past, but Mr. De Angelis, by a well laid plan, finally succeeded in arresting him.

The Carlos of the Supposers Staves was Prog. Fra.

THE CARGO OF THE SUPPOSED SLAVER, THE BEIG BRA-MAN .- Most of the cargo was taken out of the brig Braman yesterday, at the Navy Yard, and will be sold in a few days for the benefit of the Marshals who seized her, and the government. She had within her 120 shooksfor palm oil bogsheads, with hoops and headings, and 76 casks, with a capacity of 400 gallons each.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY .- About a quarter past 11 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the hosiery story of Strauss, Rosenheim & Co., 108 Bowery. The doore were strauss, Rosenheim & Co., 108 Bowery. The decre were-broken out and the fire extinguished in a few minutes by some citizens. Less about \$20, covered by insurance to-the amount of \$5,000 in the London and Liverpool insu-rance companies, and \$2,000 in a city company. The fire was found burning in a basket, in which, it is said, some goods had been left. The Fire Marshal has the matter under consideration.

ACCIDENT AT THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY .- The bridge of the Staten Island ferry, on this side, broke down yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, from the weight of a lager bier wagen. Two of the deck hands were injured. Mr. Brown, of the firm of Clark & Brown, was also bruised about the head and face by the mishap.

FOUND DROWNED .- The body of a man was picked up vesterday afternoon at Robbin's Reef, and taken to Quar antine, Staten Island. He was about thirty-eight years of age, five feet eight inches high, dressed in black frock-coat, bombazine pants and vest. He had \$18 in gold and bills in his pocket.

THE THEATRES, &c .- When it becomes known that Mr. W. A. Chapman takes a benefit, and that the "Heir at Law" and "Robert Macaire" are to be peformed, there will most likely be quite a rush for the Broadway'. The successful new pantomime, "Jocke, the Intelligent Ape," is to be given at Niblo's Garden, together with the comicality styled the "Four Lovers," and the astonishing performances of Mr. Hengler on the elastic cord. The elfective and interesting new drama called "Clarissa Harlowe," of which favorable mention was made yesterday, is to be repeated at Laura Keene's, with the amusing "Married Rake." M. Keller offers a series of elegant Biblical and allegorical tableaus for his benefit at Empire Hall. The juveniles at the Broadway Varietics at Empire Hall. The juveniles at the Broadway Varieties tender the moral drama of the "Six Degrees of Crime," in the interpretation of which they have proved highly successful. Wood's Minstrels perform the whimsical burlesque entitled the "Mischevous Menkey," preceded by a variety of songs, dances, &c. The dilettanti should bear in mind that M'ile Ventaldi's concert is to come off at Niblo's Saloon next Saturday. Miss Keene's complimentary benefit takes place on the same evening.

THE BOWERY THEATRE.-It is announced that this long hands of Mr. John Brougham, who intends to open it on the 30th inst. Mr. B. is an old citizen, is very popular as an actor, has distinguished himself as an author and dramatist, and is thought to possess the qualifications requisite or an efficient manager. The Bowery is admirably loated for the purpose to which it is adapted—others have calized large sums of money within its walls, and it is hoped Mr. B. will prove equally successful.

# Naval Intelligence.

The U.S. steam frigate San Jacinto arrived at Singapore on the 5th of April, from Penang.

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. L. De Shields, of Louisiana, arrived at the New
York Hotel this morning, from Washington, on route for
Nicaragua, as bearer of despatches to Mr. Wheeler,
our Minister there. He leaves on the steamer of Tuesday

next.

The President of the United States and Secretary of the Navy are expected to be present at the launching of the Colorado at Norfolk, on the 19th inst.

Navy are expected to be present at the launching of the Colorado at Norfolk, on the 19th inst.

ARRIVALS.

From Havre, in the steamship Arago—E A Livingston, lady, 3 children and 4 servants; Mrs Goodman, Mr Marks, Miss Marks; Wright Post, lady, 2 children and servant; F Miller, G A Bristed, Miss L B Shakelford, Miss M G Shakelford, L B Monroe, P Medins, C Medina, F Medina, E Mark, B W Means, F Baare, H Goette, Mr Greeiey and 2 children, M Y Beach and lady, J P Baach, E H Bulkley, W A Cooper, C B Rich ards, L J Binsee, M G Botes, S M Blake, lady and 4 children, J B Holderman and indy, J W Dix, A Aaron, D C Parmely and lady, G Grant, Mr Slow, A Schleich and lady, M Snythe, W Wallach, C Berard, A S Amson, T de Mol Von Otterloo and lady, Mr Hovey and son, Miss Hovey, A Legoux, Marie Revello, P S Forbes, F M Sones, J S Gilbert, F Azzoni, Mr Gimand, E Schamborn and lady, S Strauss, E Rousselon and brother, Mrs Norman, Marie Derby, S Carroll, P Stern, lady and child, A Schwartzer and lady, Madame Pruger, 4 children and 2 servants, H Roberts, J Mickson, lady and child, J Weber, G Denner, New York, Walter H Lewis and lady, H Stone, E Lafourcade, W Wilcow, and lady, Col H Bohlen, bearer of dispatches, Philadelphia; A B Gordon, Charleston; D Loob, Madelein Granaut, Bertha Wiskod, Maris Storbuen, Lady, saister and two children, Salar Wiskod, Maris Storbuen, Lady, saister and two children, Salar Wiskod, Maris Storbuen, Lawrence, M Bochnier, Johan Osoph Nomen, Camman, H Muschelder, O Statelbauter, M Bochnier, Johan S Lippman, P Newman, Chamber, M Braun, Max Newman, S Lippman, P Merchan, Chamber, M Braun, Max Newman, S Lippman, P Merchan, Chamber, M Braun, Max Newman, S Lippman, P Merchan, Chamber, M Braun, Max Newman, S Lippman, P Merchan, Chamber, M Bochder, Johan Ontonette Reveiro, Germany, Lawrence Chassond, Emile Nouvel, V Monlin, A Musbran, Prancois Possolo, V Messiel, J Crescent, A A Troppe, Joseph Lambl, I saae Lendaner, H Rocordon, A Petrie, M Piot, Jules Robert, Pere Antonine, Francei Joseph Nooman, R B Mirchell, D

From Hamburg, in the steamship Bornssia—Mr Heinneh and family, Mr and Mrs Tweedlander, Mrs Degen, Miss Th Sengeriwald, B Sengenn, B Bendeser, S H Brownwiz, A Hoe, R Brooklane, I. Tchmole, C Fachassias, T Kraushoff, Miss Glese, H Frey, Mr M G Golfman, H Brinker, E Gramben, M Halhan, M Guhl, A T Polittz, A Schmidta Gagurus.

Halhan, M Guhl, A T Pollitz, A Schmidta Gagurus.

From Liverpool, in steamship City of Baltimore, at Philadelphia—Messrs M London, C H Thompson, Jas Lone, E J Ivers, Jno Roberts, Jno Dixot, James Goldrich, Fred Baker, F Lamb. Mrs Stevens, Mrs Belcher, the Misses Belcher, Mr Armstrong, Mr Gass, Mrs Preston, Miss F A Gardner, Mr Moober, Mss F A Hawkins, S K Hawkins, G K Hawkins, Miss M Gibbons, Mrs Elizabeth Ward, Eliza Kirkaidz, Ochavia Bate, E S Hawkins, C Hawkins, M F Hawkins, Mrs M Eccleson, W Lamb, Mr Warner, Mr Small, Mrs Eastwick, Miss J Robinson, Mr Bekher, Mr C C Tiffeny, Mr W Bird, Mr J Gessing.

From Savannah, in the sideamship aurusta—Was Ralley, Mrs.

Warner, Mr Small, Mrs Eastwick, Miss J Robinson, Mr Bekher, Mr C C Tiffeny, Mr W Bird, Mr J Gessing.

From Savannah, in the steamship Augusta—Miss Balley, Mrs McWilliams, Isaac Scott and lady, Miss Carle, Mrs Hayden, Mrs Freeman, daughter and infant; Mrs Lunn, B G Tilden, and Lady, J W Rasign, O N Swift, W Barnes and lady, Miss C Tiden, Mrs Gossing, Miss M Barnes, Mrs Berg, three children and Mrs J W Brisgn, three children and servi; J Woolens, W Emmerson, Mr Fairbanks, J Pries, S D Rad, H W Willink, H Carle, Mrs Bownan, Miss E Willink, S W Rogers and hady, Capt Vor, Bownan, Mrs E Willink, S W Rogers and hady, Capt Vor, Weehlon, J S Wyman, Mrs O'Donnell, Mrs M J Hattled and infant, S Warr, E A Sinclair, D B Leach, B F Powelson, G Hunt, T D Bertody, S W Corcke, R A Beers, J A Cavoboe, A M Sandiord, Indy, child and servit, Rey H O Wyer, G P Kettridge, B Brown, Mrs Burdick, Mrs Gallop, L R Barts, J P Langlay, A S Lindlay, H Clark, E F Holmes, Mrs Holmes, N J Deblois and lady, J A Deblois ane lady, Miss Powers, Miss Savisbury, Miss Webb, S T Beecher, J L Dunham, S N Colding, W B Harrold, Mrs J J Mitchill and two children, Mrs J J, Sanulsbury, Mrs J Harrold, Master J Scott, Miss A Scott and servit; E A Hail, Mrs J J Mitchill and two children, Mrs J J, Sanulsbury, Mrs J Harrold, Master J Scott, Miss A Scott and servit; E A Hail, Mrs S J-Green, T J Waters, J M Voung, W H McConnell, William, and wife, Bess and six children, and forty in the steerage.

From Messina, in the sehr Pride of the Sea—Mr Cyrus Scoteld.

MOBILE MAIL MISSING.—The bag containing the nure letter mail from this city to the East, which left here on the morning of the 21st ult. is missing. There is no trace of it after leaving this Post office. The Postmaster at Montgomery, six days after it was due there, sent an inquiry to the office in this city to know if a mall had been forwarded on that day, the presumation until then being that it had been forwarded from Montgomery by mistake and would be returned. Nothing, however, has transpired in relation to it, although every effort is being made to ascertain its whereabouts. We also learn that the mail of the 9th of April from New York disappeared in some mysterious manner, and that no have been received of it.—Mobile Register, June 8.

JUNE 16.—George Allen vs. The Mayer, de., of New ork.—This was an action tried before his Honor, Judge rady and a jury, in which it was sought to recover had a mount of an acbrady and a jury, in which it was sought to recover back the amount of an assessment inx paid by mistake by the plaintiff. The defence was that the payment was a voluntary one, made with full knowledge, or the means of knowledge of the facts, and that the remedy of the plaintiff, under the statute, was to sue the party whose assessment had been satisfied by the payment. Verdicate the plaintiff.